Introduction to a Course of
Clinical Lectures. —

delivd. — Novem.r 8.th 1791
also — Novem.r 8.th 1792.
also — Decem.r 1793
— Novem.r 7.th 1794

Gentlemen/

There are three modes of acquiring a knowledge of the Practice of Physic. – The 1st is from Books the 2nd is from Lectures, and the 3rd is from an ~~atten~~ a careful examination of, and attention to the Symptoms & changes of Disease in Sick people. —

I shall make a few remarks upon each of the three modes of acquiring that here mentioned, knowledge, & and suggest such directions as will enable you to derive the

VI. I conceive these remarks to be proper in this place in order to qualify you ~~for~~ to profit by attending the practice of the Pennsylvania hospital.

V The history of madness in most all our books is copied from a single form of that disease in Aretaeus & the history of the yellow fever in many ~~of our books~~ modern publications is copied from D'Lining's history of it as it once appeared in Carolina. The same thing may be said of many other histories of diseases.

utmost possible ~~profit~~ benefit from them.

1 It will be difficult for a Student of Medicine to read practical books with much Advantage before he has be=come familiar with diseases. Books upon this branch of Medicine are more imperfect than any others. Most of them are ~~copies of~~ mere compilations, and some of them are ushered into the world with names which have no existence in the republic of Medicine. The best direction I can give under this head is to read upon ~~these~~ diseases ~~only which are~~ as they occur in public or private practice. In

this you may compare Nature with books. In some instances you will find your attention directed to such inquiries and observations which would otherwise have escaped you, but you will more frequently find symptoms in diseases which have no place in our books of Medicine.

2 The mode of ~~its~~ communicating knowledge by means of Lectures is ~~into~~ very ancient. ~~The Stoics~~ Zeno taught from his porch, - Diogenes from his tub - and the Peripatetics in their morning & evening walks. ~~[illegible]~~ It was in

this way chiefly that all the knowledge in the world was communicated in colleges and academies before the invention of the art of printing. This noble discovery ~~has not~~ which has in some measure ~~bringing~~ lessened the necessity and use of oral instruction has ~~not~~ not altogether banished it from the Schools of Science. It has many advantages. ~~which are not~~ ~~from persons~~ ~~its~~ Lectures contain the discoveries of every year collected and arranged in such a manner as to save an immense expense in ~~of~~ time & books & reading to the Students.

Knowledge communicated in this
& longer
way makes a deeper impression upon
the mind than that which is acquir=
=ed by reading — for "our Ears as Dr
Haller has justly observed, are more
than our eyes
faithful to ~~others~~ in retaining
knowledge". Of this we have a
remarkable proof in Old people
who frequently are unable to re=
=collect, their friends when they
have
meet ~~they~~ still they hear them speak.
There was an OD man of 108 in
this city who with the full possession
did
of his eye sight ~~does~~ not know

his own Children Untill he hears their voices. The late Dr Franklin informed me not long before he died that he never forgot and the name of an old friend after he spoke to him. — This faithful remembrance of sounds is very wonderful — but knowledge consists of ideas — and I can account for their being longer retained when they enter the mind by the ears than by the eyes, only by the association of time — place — company — and above all the manner of the Speaker, in the mind of the hearer] —

To render Lectures profitable

to you ~~I buy your attention to the~~
it will be necessary
~~following directions~~

1st To be very punctual & regular in your attendance upon them. If they are valuable, they will be connected, and the loss of a single lecture, or of a part of a lecture, may often render a whole course unintelligible to you. —

2 If you should take notes of lectures do not attempt to copy them before during the session of the Classes. Your time is too precious to be spent in so mechanical a business. go to p 9. You will understand a lecture more perfectly if you not distractedly:

attention by hearing & writing at the same time. In this case keep your eyes steadily fixed upon the Speaker. It will give the benefit of Association in retaining what you hear] Some of the most intelligent students of medicine whom I knew at Edin^r were those who took no notes. It is true they were students of six or seven years standing. In those cases where a student spends but one or two years ~~in~~ at a University, it will be prudent for him to take notes, especially upon such Sciences as consist chiefly of facts.] —

If ~~such~~ should any thing that falls from my Chair be ~~in~~ communicated in a manner so as not to be perfectly intelligible to you, I beg you would call upon me for an explanation of it, or communicate your Doubts & Objections by letters. If I am not able to resolve them, I shall not be ashamed to acknowledge my ignorance.

3 Do not attend too many courses of lectures in the same season. They will confuse you — and ideas succeeding each other too quickly may jostle all out the last out of your brain.

4 Make it a constant practice to talk over the subject of each lecture as soon as you go home. This will serve as a test to determine whether you understand it or not — for if you cannot detail the ideas you have acquired in your own words ~~they~~ you are not masters of them. If you do not talk to one another — ~~talk to~~ talk to indifferent persons of what you have heard. — If such persons refuse to hear it,

figured to yourselves that your chairs or seed posts are fellow students, and repeat to them the substance of all your lectures. If you cannot conceive how much you will profit by this following this advice. Heaven seems to have intended us as much to communicate as to acquire knowledge, and with respect to it, I believe it is, as with money "more blessed to give, than to receive." ~~I know few men ever forgotten~~ any thing ~~I have~~ they that they have repeated to a friend or in company soon after they heard or read it, by which means they have often got credit for a degree

of memory for it beyond what ~~I do~~ I possess from nature? —

The 3rd and last mode of acquiring medical knowledge that I mentioned is by a careful ~~examination of~~ and attention ~~upon~~ to the symptoms, and changes of diseases in sick people.

The first and most obvious advantage of visiting and attending sick people is you will perceive the great difference ~~there is~~ between diseases as exhibited by nature, and as described in books. The fate of medicine has been a good deal like that of two of the fine arts. While the English poets read nothing but Virgil, and the English painters spent half their lives in copying the pictures of Raphael & Le Brun, we

I shall illustrate what I have asserted, by a single remark. In the history of madness Aretæus describes it as a disease "always without fever", ~~&c~~ in this ~~history~~ supposed ~~an~~ distin=
=guishing mark of madness, from ~~febrile~~ delirium he has been followed by all writers ancient & moderns. But I shall hereafter prove to you that this remark is not just, & that a frequent, or quick pulse is a uniform ~~[illegible]~~ symptom of the first stage of madness. — Happily for our science,

saw nothing but Roman seasons in poetry, and Italian or French Man=
=ners in painting. Thompson first described the British seasons, Howe countryman Mr West first introdu=
=ced the British Countenance and manners into his pictures. In like manner, for many centuries most of our books of medicine (the writings of Sydenham - Mortons - & a few others excepted) consisted only of transcripts of Greek and Roman authors. Of course they contained an im=
=perfect, or false account of the prevailing diseases. within the last or 50 forty years. Physicians

have exchanged their folio Volumes of ancient learning for the pocket book of Nature, and have deserted their closets to sit down at the bed side of their patients. In this conduct they have discovered the true Hippocratic Art of Studying Medicine, for it consists not so much in reading the works of Hippocrates, as in adopting the excellent method he followed with so much success in acquiring his accurate knowledge of diseases. In consequence of this change in the conduct & studies of Physicians, more improvements have been made in Medicine within the last 30, or

40 years, than were made in a century before them. The reason which I have given for a diligent attention to sick people operates with a double force in the United States, for even these modern books w.ch ~~have copies~~ contain copies of ~~to~~ the symptoms of diseases taken from patients bed sides, will not always be safe guides to an American Physician. — Our diseases differ materially in their nature — Because and degrees of violence from the diseases of most of the Nations of Europe as well as the East & West Indies. We can be = come acquainted with them only by an close and faithful examin = ation of

diseases in sick people. —

2ly By visiting sick people, we ac-
=quire a knowledge of those symptoms
which cannot be described. ~~be~~ No
language has ever yet been discovered that
conveys an adequate idea of all the
different States of the Pulse, altho' phy=
=sicians of long experience & accurate
Observation frequently form exactly
the same Opinion of ~~the~~ a disease
from feeling it. The same may be
said of the different ~~degrees~~ and minute
variations in the Countenance —
— Voice — Urine — Sweats — & Respiration.

3 By visiting sick people you will
~~[illegible]~~ the
perceive the Combinations of

v two academics mixing their symptoms together! – Gout – hysteria – Rheumatism & even Hydrophobia ~~of~~ sometimes combine with fever, –

the symptoms of different diseases with each other. How often do we find ~~Gout and Hysteria and~~ ~~Dropsy complicated with fever!~~ and yet what authors in their ~~hospital~~ systems of Physic have described these complications of symptoms & diseases?

4 By ~~studying~~ studying diseases as exemplified in real life, you will detect ~~diseases~~ the falsehoods of ~~authors~~ Physicians who accommodate the histories of ~~disorders~~ diseases, to suit particular theories, or to establish controverted opinions in medicine. This has been a source of immense mischief in medicine & hence I am led to repeat my remark ~~with~~ with Dr Cullen to

which I mentioned yesterday, & that is
~~to believe~~ to believe that there are false facts
(if I may be allowed the expression)
for ~~one~~ one false theory in Medicine
5 By ~~examining~~ where there is no design to de=
~~you~~ ceive, there is sometimes such
a propensity to the marvellous in
Medical writers, that they often ex=
=late things which far exceed the
limits of truth. By examining such
people for yourselves, you will therefore
be able to detect and avoid the numerous errors
which have arisen in Medicine
from this quarter. —

6 By an early and close familiarity
with ~~diseases~~ sick people, you will wear down the
reluctance with which young people

enter the abodes of misery & pain. Of course, you will be able to in the subsequent periods of your lives, to discharge the duties of your profession with ~~up~~ fewer of those distressing emotions which frequently distract the judgement of physicians in difficult and dangerous cases.

¶ The impression which diseases will make upon your minds when you see them will be more durable than when you only read, or hear descriptions of them. — There will be the same difference in this respect that there is ~~in the~~ between seeing a great man — and his picture. ~~The~~ we seem know the picture ~~from having the~~

~~[illegible]~~ in many years afterwards - ~~but~~ from having ~~it is only~~ seen the man, but it is only here and there that a face is so strongly marked, that we can distin=guish by description only the original, ~~of its~~ from which it is taken]. —

In a word - gentlemen - I should as soon expect that a young man would learn to swim by reading a treatise upon that art, ~~as~~ without going into the water, ~~and~~ as believe that a student can become a physician ~~with~~ by reading books or attending lectures, without ~~the~~ visiting sick people. —

So under your attendance upon

the sick as profitable as possible I beg leave to subjoin the following <u>Directions</u>.

1 Let me advise you to visit them once every day or oftener if the disease be acute & dangerous. — The neglect of one day produces a rupture in the chain of the history of a disease which renders the whole ~~unintelligible~~ useless, or unintelligible. Keep an exact rec.: of the symptoms and of the ~~changes~~ medicines which are prescribed, and of the probable changes which are produced by them in the Disease. —

2 Visit your patient exactly at the same hour every day. Very important advantages arise from this punctuality.

much more might be said in favor of the duty, and advantages of punctuality in a physician. It is the hinge on which ~~[illegible]~~ his success & reputation in business chiefly depend. — No man I believe ever became eminent ~~—~~ useful — or respectable in physic or in any other profession ~~in life~~ who was destitute of this virtue, — for by that name I will call it, since the absence of it is a practical falsehood. During the last French & English war in Germany, Prince Ferdinand drew up the plan of an attack upon the French army. To ensure success to this plan, it was necessary that the Marquis of Granby should march nine or ten miles ~~to~~ this a marshy piece of ~~wood~~ ground in the night, and begin the attack precisely at ~~[illegible]~~ 4 o'clock in the morning. They set their watches together. At ~~4 o'clock~~ the appointed moment the Prince looked at his watch, & with some emotion

You will meet your patient in his moment of hope, and desire, and a ~~word~~ a ~~kind~~ few kind or encouraging words ~~at~~ spoken at this time will often do more to support him than ~~also~~ the most cordial ~~[illegible]~~ medicines in his hours of languor or despair. Never disappoint a patient, if you have given ~~th~~ him the least reason to expect a visit from you on a cer=tain day or hour. Somehow a Lady who was not very ill, kept awake a whole night by her hys=making the first breach in his =sician ~~declining to visit her at his~~ habit of visiting ~~usual hour in~~ her every evening.

3 Be careful to furnish your patients

cried out "'tis time for Granby to begin".
While the words were in his mouth - he
heard the discharge of a Cannon which was
the Signal of battle. He instantly moved
on and began an Attack on another wing
of the French army, & in a few minutes
obtained ~~a complete~~ ultimate Victory of Minden.
~~which has ever since been known by~~ If Schemes of
desolation and Slaughter have produced
such ~~and~~ exact punctuality ~~& wonderful~~ and
Concert ~~amongst~~ Under perhaps a
hundred Circumstances which opposed
them, how much ~~more should~~ should
Christians ~~who~~ blush who neglect to cul:
=tivate or practise those Virtues when they
consider how ~~much more noble, and~~
~~how~~ very opposite ~~as~~ to the instance of
punctuality I have mentioned, are all their
Engagements with their fellow Creatures? It

with his medicines as soon as possible after they are prescribed. The time which passes between visiting a patient, & his receiving his medicine is generally a period of ~~spent with~~ great solicitude. Let ~~the~~ your medicines be put up with taste and care & let your directions be written in a plain style, ~~and~~ in a fair legible hand & the patients name be subscribed to them. — This will beget confidence in your patients, and do much real service. The least mistake in this way will be ascribed to ~~inattention~~ negligence ~~[illegible]~~, and injure you both with your patients and the world. — Turn over

I hope I shall not offend any gentlemen in this room by supposing that general inattention or contempt

has been said that the great Dr Harvey lost all his business in consequence of the envious combinations & calumnies of his medical brethren after his discovery of the circulation of the blood; against him, but I am disposed rather to believe ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ it was in consequence of his being reduced by his ~~[illegible]~~ studies & experiments from a punctual attendance ~~[illegible]~~ on his patients. — And, if Dr Harvey could not maintain his business without punctuality — who can expect to acquire or preserve business that neglects ~~same Proof~~ that necessary & important virtue? — I am disposed yet to believe that no talents however great will command business without this virtue, and that no talents however moderate — may succeed, — that no opinions or discoveries however unpopular, will prevent a ~~man~~ Physician's business in business who is punctual & regular in his attendance upon his patients. — O

turn, upon this leaf —

intrude upon a family at their usual hour of ~~dinning~~ eating. The reasons for each of these directions, ~~[illegible]~~ must be obvious

~~for~~ the business and duties of the Apothecary, which has unfortunately crept too much into our school of Medicine. — A ~~gentleman~~ man might as well ~~pretend~~ attempt to be a General without being a Soldier, as a student of Medicine expect to become a Physician, without being an Apothecary. — Cullen - Fothergill - Watson - & Stock all laid the foundation of their knowledge & fame in Medicine by performing for many years ~~the duties connected by petit practitioner in Medicine the menial offices~~ the duties ~~drudgery~~ of apprentices in apothecaries Shops. — I shall date the ~~disease~~

to every person who is possessed of a delicate mind. –

It is wholly owing to the manner in ~~circumstances~~ which physicians have circumscribed their duties to their patients, that Druggists & apothecaries have ~~been away with~~ become rich ~~to counteract the profits of physic~~ in the neighbourhood of starving Doctors of physic in every part of the world ~~country~~ – for give me leave to tell you yet: that the greatest part of the profits of our profession are derived from cases and services, in which a good Apothecary, or an experienced nurse are equal to the ablest physician. Such are the advantages which the apothecaries ~~the poor who are generally the more~~ have gained over the physicians in Great Britain by their greater knowledge of & familiarity with diseases, that the =

of ~~Physicians from the growth of~~
~~this proud and idle spirit in our Country~~
~~tay~~, ~~and the~~ our decline of ~~the~~ our profession
in usefulness and profit in our Country,
from the growth of this proud and idle spirit. ✓
For ~~mean~~ my part, I would rather
~~trust~~ myself in a Disease to an apothecary — to Nature,
or to an old woman
~~or to a~~ than to a physician who
was not at the same time minutely
acquainted ~~with~~ ~~from actual Observation~~
with the sensible qualities — composition — doses —
~~and virtues of~~ and virtues — & effects
of every medicine
~~be prescribed~~, and who ~~had~~ was ~~repeatedly~~ ~~read~~
not ~~perfectly~~ ~~acquainted~~ ~~with~~ qualified in the arts of bleeding —
~~repeat their effects upon sick people~~
applying & drawing blisters — injecting glysters — & all the
other practical offices of our profession. —
— I would do more — Were I an
arbitrary prince I would exter-
-minate every such half bred physici-
-an from my dominions. But ~~If~~ the good

sense of the present age will if I mistake
not soon supply the place of such an
antiquated edict. The world will not
much longer tolerate ~~any~~ a class of
men ~~as~~ who have nothing ~~to recommend~~
~~them~~ but titles, and ancient lineage to recommend them, and without
in this manner
a change of respect that Physicians
& Schoolmasters —
Clergymen, who deal only in the
formalities of their professions will soon
exiled
follow the nobility of France in poverty
& insignificance. ~~& contempt.~~

4 Do not suffer yourselves to be led away from attending to common cases by such as are uncommon. — The late Dr Hamilton Prof. of Anatomy in the College of Glasgow, when a student in one of the London hospitals, was observed to be busy in examining in the pulse of a patient in a fever while all his fellow students were employed in examining ~~the pulse of a patient~~ with uncommon attention the case of a child with two heads that had just been brought into the hospital. Upon being condemned by his companions for neglecting to profit by so rare a case, he answered "I never expect to see or hear of another child with two heads, but I expect to meet with fevers in my practice every day of my life"! This sensible answer ~~admits~~ admits of extensive application in medicine. Could we eradicate fevers only from the list of mortal diseases ~~we bodies of mortality~~ we should add much more to the happiness and population of our country than by the most ex-

5 V Take care how you ascribe any change for the better that you may perceive in your patient to the medicine you have prescribed before you are sure he has taken it. ~~your medicines~~. — From neglecting this precaution, I have known our profession to be exposed to ridicule and contempt. — Story of Dr Kearsley.

remedies for Cancers or aneurisms. V

6 Permit me to recommend to you to sit up with sick people in the critical stages of diseases. The late King of Prussia made it an essential part of the edu=cation of a young man intended for the army to sit up whole nights, or to be called out of bed two or three times in the same night. If such acts of self denial have been thought necessary to qualify men for the dreadful Art of taking away life, how much more necessary, & honou=rable should they be deemed to qualify men for the divine Art of saving life. During one night - more will be discovered, of the true state of a disease

7th Do not leave your patients before they are perfectly cured. The convalescent state of many diseases is frequently attended with great danger of a relapse, & patients in such situations often require advice with respect to their diet - drep - & exercise. I think I have known several instances of death having been occasioned by a physician declining his visits too soon, the mortality in these cases has sometimes arisen from the nature of the disease, but more frequently from the ignorance or negligence of the patient or his attendants.

8th Let no private or public duties whether of friendship or patriotism and - let no avocations of pleasure or even of study ever detain you a moment

by an attentive Observer, than by twenty ordinary visits to the same patient in the day time. His position in sleep – the state of his eyes – Mouth – and even his Dreams will afford some instruction. But this is not all. The exacerbations & intermissions of fevers often occurs in the Night. To avail our=selves of our opportunity of administering the most effectual remedies for curing them viz Wine or Bark & Laud.m it will often be necessary to examine the pulse very lower in the Night. But this can be done with ease & safety only by persons who have early accustomed themselves to habits of self denial with respect to sleep. V

These Observations Quit: J

from a regular attendance upon your pa=
=tients. As soon as a physician takes charge
of a patient he enters into a virtual
contract with him. The subject of this
bargain is the life of the patient, and the time
of a physician is mortgaged to this patient
untill he be cured; nor has a physician
any more right to dispose of his hours,
or his evenings without the knowledge or consent of
of this patient, than he has to invade
his property, or in any other circumstances,
to take away his life. —

¶ Let every part of your conduct &
conversation be calculated to inspire faith —
hope and confidence, & to derive every possible
advantage from disposing your patient & creating
pleasant associations of ideas in the minds of your patients.
Pressmer shun no pains. Much good may
be done ~~by these means~~ through the instrumentality of the will &
imagination. An Apothecary once

conceived to be necessary previously to my entering upon the duties of the clinical Chair. — ~~But~~ It remains only for me to mention the forms which are proper to be observed in visiting a patient. — These may appear trifling at first sight, but I cannot do my duty ~~to you~~ without communicating them to you. They shall compose the subject of our next lecture. —

Patients are either public, or private. ~~Pro~~ among the private we generally see a greater variety of cases than in hospitals, for ~~contagious diseases~~ ~~and~~ young children & persons labouring

took an apprentice without a fee. At the expiration of his apprenticship, the master told his father that he taught his son all the mysteries of his art except one which he could not communicate to him without an additional fee. The father with reluctance paid the money. The apothecary took his apprentice into a secret chamber & with great solemnity initiated him into the greatest mystery of the healing art. It consisted of the following words "Conceit can kill & conceit can cure!" — [This story was told to me by Fanny Green!]

10 I have only to recommend to your further in your visiting the female sex however humble their rank in life may be always to treat them with tenderness & delicacy upon all occasions. I hardly

under contagious diseases are generally excluded from ~~all well regulated hos=~~ ~~pitals, nor can we expect they the matter cite~~ =pitals, and these ~~also~~ know constitute a large proportion of sick people. We moreover see patients in private practice in a more early stage of their lives than in hospitals, and it is ~~only~~ chiefly in private practice that we meet with the diseases of high life. But public patients have their advantages likewise. ~~We~~ It is in hospitals only that a physician feels his independance. Here ~~pati~~ medicines are given most faithfully — and of course these effects are more accurately ascertained. Here we meet with those

ever knew an instance of a young man becoming useful or respectable in Medicine that could sport with a female ~~fop~~ complaint. —

But notwithstanding all these advantages in ~~favour~~ remark ~~only deserving to be~~ hospital practice I am sorry to add ~~made upon hospital practice~~ viz: that it is less successful than ~~pra~~ y which is private — & that for the following reasons. 1 Patients are seldom brot into a hospital untill they are far advanced, & frequently in the last stage of their dis~~eases~~ease. 3. Patients frequently suffer from noise & bad air by being crowded together. These inconveniences operate with great force in & in a particular manner in fevers. — 2 Patients who are the subjects of hospital practice are generally of that class of life most ~~subject~~ disposed to intemperance, & of course have broken down constitutions.

Difficult cases which frequently baffle private skill, and which awaken the highest degrees of reflexion and judgement in a physician. Here our intercourse with our patients only is free at all times, and here a physician possesses an absolute government over sick people. To study Medicine to advantage a young Gentlemen should attend both public & private practice. Thus you see here then another Argument in favor of regular ~~education~~ instruction in the ~~[illegible]~~ in the Arts and duties of an apothecary, for aucp to private patients can only be had by living with a gentleman ~~physician~~ ~~who prepares~~ who combines the

numerous & accurate records they contain of Clinical Cases.

~~In addition~~ I have said my remarks upon the Clinical Cases which occur in our Hospital shall be delivered from this Chair. my Reasons for preferring this place instead of the patients bedside for that purpose are — 1 It will be necessary, in some instances to conceal from the patients the Nature of the diseases present? for them, & R your situation in this room will enable you to take notes of the remarks that will be delivered, better than in standing by the bedsides of the patients.

~~Permit me to recommend~~ In order to render the remarks upon Clinical Cases generally useful, permit me to recommend to you an attendance upon the Hospital. ~~It is not~~ ~~It is not a fact~~

professions of physician & apothecary.

~~In conclusion~~ In order to under public practice more ~~useful~~ clini: cal lectures have been found to be of the ~~most~~ utmost importance. They were first instituted in Edin^r by the late Dr Rutherford, ~~from whom~~ and have ~~they were~~ since been adopted by most of the medical Schools in Europe. The reputation of Vienna as a School of medicine has been derived wholly from the clinical lectures which have been given there, and the works of De Haen - Stork - & Stoll - derive their principal merit from the

The ~~task~~ duty of delivering clinical lectures belonged originally to the professorships of the Institutes of Medicine in this University, but ~~[illegible]~~ In consequence of my undertaking to teach the practice of physic, lectures on ~~each~~ the specific diseases which occur in the hospital will cease to be necessary. I shall endeavour to explain their principles, ~~and~~ & shall from time to time deliver in the hospital & from this chair what I shall call "clinical remarks"; on all the important cases that come under our notice in the hospital.

~~The course before you Gentlemen will consist of 4 parts. Physiology – Pathology – Therapeutics & the practice of physic. A Syllabus of all the~~

numerous & accurate records they contain of clinical cases! I cannot help here regretting my inability to conduct this important branch of a medical education ~~in~~ in the manner that ~~it might be done~~ I ~~have seen it conduc-~~ ~~-ted by men~~ could wish – But an in-competent teacher in ~~the~~ medicine is better than none – for I believe fully ~~that~~ the truth of an old Scotch adage "that the man who teaches himself physic has a fool for his master."

The clinical ~~diary~~ case book which ~~shall~~ will contain the histories & changes of every disease ~~as~~ shall be written in the

subjects which are included in these 4 branches of medicine you will find bound up in a small volume of Introd. lectures printed & sold by M'Cormac. It will be necessary for you to possess that connected with it syllabus. The lectures, I hope will not be uninteresting to you, for they contain a an account of ~~my~~ ~~[illegible]~~ my opinions of the ~~[illegible]~~ nature of our science, & the best modes of teaching & improving it. Before I proceed to in the first part of our course, it will be your necessary in order to render ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ attendance upon the hospital, & the clinical remarks upon the diseases which occur there profitable to you

language of the United States. ~~But~~ ~~To render this book consistent~~, the prescriptions shall likewise be ~~with~~ dictated & written in the same language. ~~for I have determined~~ it brings us ~~I shall down~~ to make war with pedantry — and chicanery in medicine wherever we find them.

~~My next letter will contain~~ ~~enough & remains only for me~~

I shall now ~~to~~ mention the forms which are proper to be observed in visiting a patient. They will apply chiefly to private patients. Such of them as apply to hospital patients I shall exemplify in my attendance

to present an unusual number of patients, and with a ~~so~~ unusual ~~[illegible]~~ variety in the forms of their diseases, but were their number less, the benefit from ~~attending~~ visiting them would ~~be nearly the same~~ still be great, for accor=ding to the principles of medicine I shall teach, the ~~history~~ treatment of ~~one~~ a few forms of disease will illustrate the treatment of all diseases. —

I have great pleasure in informing you finally, that the ~~door of the hospital~~ patients may be visited by ~~will be open to~~ you ~~at~~ on the intervals of ~~forty~~ three days, particularly in the afternoons & that the prescription book of the hospital will always be open to your inspection. The hospital will never be without one of its medical Officers

upon the ~~Clinical board. These~~ patients 34 in the hospital.
~~forms shall be the subject of~~
~~our next lecture~~ — I choose to
mention these forms ~~[illegible]~~ before I enter upon
the duties of the clinical Chair.
They shall be the subject of our
next lecture. —

Lect. 3: Preparatory to the clinical lectures & private practice. —

In visiting private patients ~~[illegible]~~ the utmost
respect and ~~[illegible]~~ good breeding should be manifested
in entering a house. Such gent.ⁿ as
have no objection to making the unveiling
the head a mark of respect, should do
it as soon as they enter the door of a
patient — for the owner or tenant of
it is supposed to fill every part of it

conduct
to ~~them~~ you when ~~required~~ necessary
to the bedsides of the patients. O

~~It is expected~~ ~~Permit me to add~~
~~once more that it is expected~~

In addition to the advantages you will derive from visiting the sick in the hospital, you will have access to one of the best ~~lib~~ medical libraries in the United States. ☰

~~It is I hope you will~~

O It is expected that the strictest regard to decorum will be observed in visiting the patients, and in passing thro' the hospital so as to obviate all complaints from the patients & physicians.
Officers - managers

The objection to the hospital being crowded on prescribing days, applies to all the hospitals in the world, and of course

with his presence. Upon the servants of a family are to be accosted as the Representatives of their masters & mistresses. The Earl of Litchfield's conduct. —

2 When a physician is conducted up stairs by a lady, he should go before her; ~~and~~ When he arrives at the head of the stairs – or the chamber door of his patient, he shd. stop, and let the lady conduct him into the sick room. For returning downstairs the Lady should go before the physician. The reason of this advice must be obvious to every one.

3 In some cases it will be necessary for a ~~pata~~ physician to send up notice to his patient y^t he is come – when he does so he should always give a sign by his walk – or voice y^t he is coming,

to all the medical instruction that is de-
-rived from this source - which is admitted
to be one of the most useful in the
direction of a physician. return to p:33 ≠

~~As I shall enter immediately~~

I shall now ~~deliver~~ mention a few of those
and those enquiries which should be
forms which should be observed, in visiting
sick people ~~whether~~ not only in hospital
but in their own houses. goto p2

or by knocking at his patients' door. — This is the more necessary when we enter the chamber of a lady.

4 In consultations, even when younger than the first physician, he should always enter the room first — should examine the patient first, — and should always mention the prescriptions, — If a question be asked of the consulting physician, he should not answer it without referring to the first physician. — The consulting physician should avoid visiting the patient alone, or at times not previously agreed upon. all this is founded in reason & justice, otherwise the confidence of the patient would soon be destroyed in the first physi=cian. —

5 After entering a sick room — do not proceed immed^y to feel the pulse. warm

your hands in winter, and ~~set a minute~~ converse a ~~or two~~ minute or two about, or to your patient before you approach him. —

6 Always sit down in a sick room. If at hand, sit on a Chair - or a Chest - trunk - or even on y^e bed side. — It shews recollection & leisure.

Dr Fothergill always did it - he did more. He laid his hat ~~on the~~ aside - this indica= =ted leisure & a patient determination, ~~admirably~~ to be fully informed of his pa= =tient case] I Once knew a man greatly offended at a young Dr who examined his case without pulling off his gloves.

In winter, - for the same reason Great Coat should be laid aside, - and if wet, not carried into a patients' sick room. —

7. No Subject of conversation foreign to y^e disease should ever be introduced till the patient is examined, - nor afterwards

Inquiries.

1 Duration of disease — has great influence on Remedies — & upon the prognosis of its cure.

2 Time ~~of~~ & manner of attack whether in the night or day — ~~the~~ whether after any great exciting cause —

3 Whether gradually or with violence

Remote causes — ~~[illegible]~~ If acute — ~~[illegible]~~ heat cold — miasmata — ~~Dwt~~ recent diet — ~~quantity~~ — quality — & times of eating — exercises &c —

If chronic — habits of early life — Drinking Onanism — falls — exercises — &c

4 predisposing causes — from previous diseases

1 age — 2 sex — 3 ancestors — 4 native country —

5. Habits as to eating — Drinking — tempers — time best known from friends or enemies — especially love — debt & guilt — & intemperance.

6 ~~[illegible]~~ lose sight of Leucorrhœa in women, nor worms in children —

7 ~~Habit not referrable by Remedies~~ — proximate cause — seat — Degree — &c

Questions.

still the patient is on the recovery. —

~~go to No 12 of putting body~~

Having taken your seat, proceed to get the history of your patients' case. first from himself. He will always give you the ~~fo~~ best history of the symptoms of his ~~disorder~~ case, — but frequently the history worst of ~~his~~ its causes. — Do not ask a question till he has exhausted his information — if he inclines to give any — otherwise you confuse him — or conclude to omit some important matters.

The following I conceive is the natural order of questions afterwards to be asked.

1 How long have you been sick? —

2 How — when — and where were you first attacked by your ~~disorder~~ case? whether with Chills — or Sickness — ~~b~~ in the day or night — at home or abroad? —

+ 9 out 10 fevers from this cause in Spring & fall - I include bad blood in drafs.

~~#~~ ~~Ha~~ a Strict Search Shd be made into the diet of the last 24 or 48 hours in acute diseases. Has he eaten of any new dish? - or of any ~~new~~ vegetable for the first time in the year? ~~Has he had~~ Has he dined on fish & has been kept long - always produces Sickness & Vomiting Ve & sometimes efflores: - cence like Scarlatina - What his drinks new Beer - low wines &c - all frequently bountful - what change in his habits - Eg: Supper - & not used to it

3, What cause do you suppose brot it on.
They will often give false or erroneous
accounts, but sometimes true ones.
Eg: as Diseases after small pox & measles,
not connected with it. — If any difficulty
occurs here inquire into previous
labor - amusements - ~~drugs~~ - drinks - diet - not
only the day - but week before - This very
necessary in acute Diseases - above all drugs
in chronic
Diseases - inquire into habits for years
before. The Gout at 40 is often the effect
of Intemperance at 20. Blindness at 50
is often the effect of injuries done to the
eyes in early life. I once knew an
a melancholly instance of seminal
weakness at 65 - brot on according to
the patient's own confession by the

or what were the diseases of your former life? They often produce diseases related to each other. E.g: Sally Redman in childhood had chorea Sancti Viti on one side — at 40 she was seized with ~~palsy~~ Hemiplegia. The prognosis here unfavourable — It showed Deep seated organic affection. — But further — Rheumatism & phthisis related — & often alternate wth each other — Cutaneous eruptions — ipsus — sores when healed, often lay a ground^w^work for cerebral diseases — should therefore be inquired after, & attended to. — Above all have you ever had a wound in the trunk of y^r^ body — or broken or dislocated bones — or even strains of any of y^r^ extremities?

detestable vice of Onanism ~~at~~ which he learned and practised at a boarding Schools – Complaints of the Stomach & bowels, are often brot on in women in middle life, by the pickles & vinegar they eat when girls to prevent their becoming too fat. — Hearts often lay many years without shewing their effects on the body. They should be inquired after. a Stroke on the back four years afterwards produced an abscess there. I know a gent: in this city much afflicted with a pain over his eye wch he says was brot on by being lifted up from the ground by the hair of his head when a boy --

4 Had you ever this disease before? When – where – and w: remedies cured you? ✓

5 Have you taken any medicine & what

V 8th what is his native country. Each country has its peculiar diseases, & a man carries with him & retains for many years his predispos.n or aptitude to these diseases. Eg. Sudor anglicanus. Intermittents terminate in swelled leg in Barbadoes. One saw it in a Quit from y. Island in this city. Patients from South States of North have opinions &c. in Pennsy.a. – Patients from middle & Eastern States have it in Britain. Dr Fothergills mistake. Some allowance for different make of y. body in diff.t Countries. Eg: Irish legs – low butty tissues – Physiology Eg: pain in Breast – Stitch – hard Irish – Irish constitution. What remedies cured Ancestors. These are family receipes in all families which from hereditary idiosyncracy succeed in them better than any other. M.r La case cured of Rheumatism in his other limbs by leeches by follow.g the advice of an old tenant of his grand father, who neglected to have seen him cured of the same disease by suppression of piles. Not on by the same remedy. Mr Meredith and Son – Sciatic & gout remedy. For this reason, it would be useful for all parents to record y.r diseases & remedies for the use of y.r children. I have done it. –

Freeing to know this early, Otherwise effects of the medicine may be mistaken for Symptoms of the disease. — Eg: After taking Steel - the Stools become black — If not known, might be supposed to be atrabilious humor or blood discharged from the bowels. Opium - Sickness - itching — ~~Dr Griffiths - experience which I feel bound in fact from a long experience on the subject~~

5 What is the age of your patient? This is of great consequence — as each age has its peculiar predispositions, & diseases. Pregnancy in women — from the effect wh: the Catamenia have on ye System, & on many diseases. ✓ 7th

7th: What were ye diseases of his ~~wom. parents~~ Ancestors? This of great consequence in Chronic diseases. Madness — Gout & consumption less curable when derived from Ancestors. What age did his Ancestors arrive at? Neslit's case. +

8 Frequently the patient conceals the

True heat of his disease as consumption, & often the cause, especially if from intemperance in eating or Drinking - or debt - or love. — Here you must secretly interrogate relations - Neighbours - & even enemies. No man confesses either, - even when charged with them the former denies them. Eg: The King of Prussia tho' he eat all day said he only eat enough to keep Soul & body together. It is a good method for a patient to eat with his patient. I once found out the cause of Gastrodynia - & Rheumatism by it. in Miss R B - & Ds. Esqr: — In diseases of the mind it is of great consequence to know the tempers of a patient - & their

9th what are his habits as to the quantity & quality of his food & drinks. If wine daily – he will require more in sickness than a man not used to it – Has he used spirits – tobacco – tea – or coffee to excess? or has he suddenly left them off? They all influence general health & particular diseases. – what circumstances increase or lessen his symptoms. – Dr Monro's facts in 2nd vol. of med: essays of Edin?

10 In ~~some~~ female patients whatever their complaints may be, ~~[illegible]~~ never lose sight of the ~~[illegible]~~ state of the ~~[illegible]~~ Uterus in its different affections from the catamenia – pregnancy, & giving suck.

11 In the Diseases of Infancy & Childhood, never lose sight of teething & worms.

can be learnt only from indifferent people. —

These are preliminary questions. & relate chiefly to remote & predisposing causes. Our next questions ~~rela~~ should have for y^r object the actual disease. —

They should be

82 where is the seat of your pain? — when it is most acute — w^t increases, or lessens it?

89 what is the state of your ~~appe~~ appetite for food & drinks? what of each are most agreeable? — what degree of thirst? Inferences from each degree or absence of it.

14 what the state of the alimentary canal. — and of the excretions by Urine or sweat? — what the nature of the matters discharged from the stomach & bowels?

15 what the state of sleep, & of the faculties of the mind? —

These Questions you see relate both to acute & chronic diseases. They are not all required in both. It will always be easy to select and use such as are proper for each sett of diseases. —

~~Johnson Hitchcock~~

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